ADDRESS
OF THE DEWAN
TO THE
MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY
(DASARA SESSION)

13th OCTOBER 1921.

PART II.

Financial.

The total subscriptions received for the 1920-40 Public Loan issued last year amounted to Rs. 1,34,28,000 of which a sum of Rs. 5,25,000 represents subscriptions received from outside the State. The total number of applications aggregated 45,000 of which about 35,000 consisted of applications for bonds of and below Rs. 100 in value. Facilities were afforded to their employees by Government, and to the general public by the Bank of Mysore, to obtain advances for investment in the loan on condition of repayment in easy instalments.

Savings Banks.

2. The amounts deposited in, and withdrawn from, the savings banks during the year were Rs. 35,40,000 and Rs. 51,40,000 respectively, against Rs. 31,61,000 and Rs. 37,17,000 in the previous year. A portion of the increase in the amount of withdrawals is due to the transfer from the savings bank account of Rs. 10,89,551 to the State Loan. The total amount at the credit of the depositors at the close of the financial year was Rs. 76,66,000.

3. 89 Village Savings Banks and 224 Savings Associations were working at the end of the year.

4. The Collecting Savings Bank, Bangalore City, had at the end of the year 1,822 depositors with a balance of Rs. 85,314-14-3 to their credit. The Collecting Savings Bank at the Mysore City had 1,131 depositors with Rs. 28,271-6-2 to their credit at the end of the year. The

Collecting Savings Bank at Bowringpet had 721 depositors with Rs. 28,290-14-0 to their credit.

State Provident Fund.

5. 116 subscribers were admitted to the Fund during the year. The total number on the books of the Fund at the end of the year was 3,067 with Rs. 3,82,000 at the credit of the subscribers, exclusive of interest.

State Life Insurance.

6. 2,149 proposals were dealt with, resulting in the issue of policies in 1,258 cases assuring Rs. 12,49,225 for a monthly premium of Rs. 4,502. The financial position of the Fund is given below :—

Receipts	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening Balance on the 1st July 1920	47,56,200	0	0
Approximate receipts including interest on the monthly balances during 1920-21 ..	7,21,617	0	5
Total ..	54,77,817	0	5
Expenditure			
Total expenditure during the year	3,92,539	11	10
Approximate closing balance on the 30th June 1921 ..	50,85,277	4	7

7. In the Public Branch, out of 311 proposals accepted for assuring a sum of Rs. 4,08,500, policies were issued in 222 cases, the sum assured and annual premium payable being Rs. 3,22,000 and Rs. 14,299-10-0 respectively.

8. The sexennial valuation of the Official Branch of the State Life Insurance up to the 30th June 1918 was conducted at the direction of Government by Mr. George King, F.F.A., an expert Actuary. He estimated that there was a surplus of Rs. 6,90,740 at the credit of the Fund over liabilities, chiefly derived from interest in excess of 3 per cent earned on the investments and a favourable mortality during the valuation period. As a result of his recommendation, a reversionary bonus of 1½ per cent on the original sum assured was ordered to be added to all policies in force on 30th June 1918 thus absorbing Rs. 5,16,114 out of the estimated surplus. At the instance of the Actuary, the addition of an *ad interim* bonus of 1 per cent on the original sum assured has also been authorized in the case of policies maturing after the 30th June 1918 and before the date of the next valuation.

9. As the rates of premia fixed for policies taken out from the ages 30 to 45 were not suitable, they were slightly altered in the light of the valuation report.

Revenue Departments.

Land Revenue.

10. The total rainfall last year was not only below that of 1919-20 but also under the general average in all the districts. The *mungar* rains of 1920 were generally scanty with the result that the area under dry crops showed a shrinkage. The *hingar* rains, though just sufficient for agricultural operations, were not copious enough for filling tanks. Though the paddy crop under the river channels thrived well, it fared badly under tanks. The Pavagada Taluk and parts of Maddagiri, Sira, Shimoga and Shikarpur Taluks were the worst off in this respect. As a measure of relief Government ordered the suspension of collection of one-half the wet assessment in the affected parts of these taluks.

11. The total area under ragi in the whole State was 21,64,128 acres as against 22,38,228 acres in 1919-20. The area under paddy was 6,81,514 acres as against 7,69,253 acres in the previous year.

12. Including the arrears at the beginning of the year, namely Rs. 11,94,904, the total demand for the year was Rs. 1,23,17,112. The collection during the year amounted to Rs. 1,11,13,137 as against Rs. 1,22,41,983 in the previous year. The total realisations amounted to 92·5 per cent of the current demand.

13. The Malavalli Taluk in the Mysore District was withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Personal Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner and added to the French Rocks Sub-Division. A slight re-adjustment of the Shimoga Sub-Division was made by the transfer of Shikarpur Taluk to the Sagar Sub-Division and the addition of the Tirthahalli Taluk to the Shimoga Sub-Division.

14. The posts of the three Special Deputy Amildars appointed for Land Acquisition work in connection with the Krishnarajasagara Scheme as well as that of the temporary Deputy Amildar attached to the Hiriyur Taluk were abolished.

15. The Shekdari Training School was closed on 31st March 1921. During the two years of its existence, 59 candidates passed out of the school, and 101 Shekdars were trained in Mojini work in the special class attached to it.

16. As announced in the Address last year, orders have been issued directing the assessment of the potgi of Shanbhogs on the income of each *village* instead of on the aggregate income of the *fhirka* and the increase of the stationery allowance by 50 per cent at an estimated extra cost of about Rs. 92,000 per annum.

Tank Panchayats.

17. 86 Panchayats have been constituted up to the end of the year since the inception of the scheme.

Village Forests.

18. 99 Village Forests comprising an extent of 40,715 acres have been constituted up to date. The Special Forest Ranger sanctioned for the scheme entered upon his duties during the year and has furnished working plans for 87 village forests. A few forests in each district have been selected for special attention to serve as models for the others in the district.

Minor Tank Restoration.

19. Out of the allotment of Rs. 1,55,000 a sum of Rs. 1,18,995 was expended in the restoration of 86 minor tanks during the year.

Amrut Mahal Kavals.

20. Out of 127,000 acres of land ordered to be surrendered to the Revenue Department for cultivation, an extent of 77,449 acres was handed over to the department up to the end of the year under report. Of this area, 21,697 acres were divided into convenient plots and 2,860 acres of land were disposed of for cultivation. The total extent of kaval land granted for cultivation up to the end of last year was 5,137 acres.

Census of Agricultural Stock.

21. The census of agricultural stock taken in January this year disclosed a slight increase of 8 per cent in the number of bulls and bullocks and of 6·6 per cent in cows. The total number of bulls and bullocks in the State was 1,697,002 and that of cows 1,717,156. There was considerable decrease in the number of sheep and goats, the decrease under goats being as much as 30 per cent.

Food Control.

22. Restrictions against the movement of food grains within the State and their export outside were removed with effect from 1st July 1921. The total quantity of Burma rice imported into the State since the commencement of food control operations is 53,146 tons. The Frontier Police Patrol Staff has been removed and the Ookads were closed.

The accounts in connection with food control operations have not yet been finally audited by the Comptroller. It may however be stated that a sum of Rs. 73,14,000 was drawn from the Treasury for disbursements and a sum of Rs. 76,54,000 repaid from the proceeds of sales of food grains.

Survey.

23. Revision Settlement was introduced into the marginally noted taluks resulting in an aggregate increase of Rs. 1,15,982 in the annual Land Revenue demand.

Goribidnur, late Lakvalli, Chikballapur, Dodballapur, Magadi, late Honnavalli and Kunigal.

Original survey operations were conducted in respect of five inam villages in the Arkalgud Taluk and one in the Hunsur Taluk, resulting in the measurement of 6,444 acres in all, and three inam villages in the Arkalgud Taluk with an area of 912 acres were classified for the first time. Re-survey work was carried on by one mixed and five measuring establishments in 817 villages covering 96,917 survey numbers with an approximate area of 874 square miles in the Kolar, Bangalore, Mysore and Hassan Districts. Six inam villages, having an area of 3,657 acres in the Arkalgud Taluk were also re-surveyed

The re-classification of wet and garden lands in respect of water supply was effected in 637 villages, mainly in the Mysore and Hassan Districts. The total extent of the lands thus re-classified is about 115 square miles.

24. Under an arrangement effected with the Government of Madras with a view to settle the long pending question of the Mysore-South Canara Boundary, an umpire was appointed by the Government of India with powers to determine the boundary. An officer of the Mysore Survey Department was deputed to traverse the ground along with the umpire in order to safeguard the interests of Government. Field work was commenced on the 19th February this year from the trijunction of Coorg, Mysore, and South Canara boundaries and about 24 miles of the boundary were finally settled out of a total extent of 200 miles. The work was closed for the season early in April owing to

bad weather and will be commenced again early in November.

Excise.

25. The Excise Revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 86,53,406 against Rs. 77,49,636 in 1919-20, the incidence of taxation per head of the population being Rs. 1-8-3 as against Rs. 1-6-1 in the previous year. The total consumption of several kinds of spirits amounted to 366,371 gallons against 397,755 gallons in the previous year, representing a decrease of 8·6 per cent. The number of toddy yielding trees licensed for consumption was 490,577 against 470,033 in the previous year, being an increase of 4·3 per cent. In accordance with the policy of reducing the number of excise shops, 62 shops were closed leaving 565 shops open at the end of the year. The total number of offences reported was 2,611 as against 2,684 in the previous year.

The claims for toddy revenue in respect of 16 inam villages were disposed of by Government. Payments of excise revenue due to inamdars were sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 1,16,066. With a view to complete early the investigation of all claims to toddy revenue, a notice was published in January 1921, requiring all inamdars who had any claims to advance, to prefer them within a year. The special establishment sanctioned for the revision of the Date Reserve Lists was disbanded in September 1920 and the temporary establishment of peons sanctioned to prevent illicit distillation in the Shimoga District was abolished at the close of the year.

The following enhancements in the rates of duty have been ordered to come into effect from 1st July 1921:—

Ganja .. From Rs. 17-8-0 to Rs. 20 per seer of 80 tolas.
Opium .. From Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per seer of 80 tolas.
Beer (issue price) .. From Re. 0-4-6 to Re. 0-6-6 per gallon.

Forests.

26. The total revenue realised by the department last year was Rs. 32,00,570 as against Rs. 43,39,004 in the previous year. The deficit is due to the falling off in revenue from tanning bark and from sandalwood. In consequence of the slump in the tanning bark trade, the offer of the contractors to pay a sum of rupees two lakhs in full satisfaction of all arrears due for 1919-1921, was accepted by Government. The right for the collection of tangadi bark for the years 1921-23 was sold for a total rental of Rs. 3,24,330.

1,435 tons of sandalwood valued at Rs. 18,79,326 were supplied by the Department to the Factory.

About 30,000 tons of fuel have been stacked by the Department for supply to the Bhadravati Iron Works at the railway sidings along the tramways and about 18,000 tons have, in addition, been felled in the forests.

18 blocks with an area of about 51 square miles were added to State Forests and four blocks of an area of 4·34 square miles were reserved. The total area of State Forests at the end of the year was 3,336 square miles.

A Ranger was deputed to Maihar in Central India for studying improved methods of lac propagation and was on his return placed on special duty with a view to carry on experimental work. As sufficient number of recruits required for the department had been trained, the strength of the Forest School was reduced by one class with effect from 1st July 1921.

The Saw Mill at Shimoga worked by the Forest Department dealt with 24,406 cubic feet of timber, realising a sum of Rs. 41,582 and earning a net profit of Rs. 6,105.

Registration.

27. The total number of documents registered during the year 1920-21 was 139,687 against 152,217 in the previous year, showing a decrease of about 8 per cent. The decrease is general in all the districts in the case of all documents relating to immoveable property. The unfavourable seasonal conditions and the high prices of food grains, combined with the tightness of the money market, are the chief reasons for the decrease in transactions registered by the department. The revenue of the department, in consequence, fell from Rs. 3,34,402 in 1919-20 to Rs. 3,13,890 last year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,60,795 against Rs. 1,40,085 in the previous year, the increase of Rs. 20,710 being mainly due to the grant of high price allowances to the officials of the department. The fee payable for copies of registered documents has been reduced from 4 to 2 annas per 100 words.

Stamps.

28. The revenue derived from the sale of stamps during the year decreased from Rs. 16,65,206 in 1919-20 to Rs. 16,04,464 last year. The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 1,19,095 against Rs. 1,04,415 in the previous year, the increase being due mainly to the rise in the price of paper and the grant of high price allowances.

29. All Assistant Commissioners in charge of Sub-Divisions, Personal Assistants to the Deputy Commissioners, and District Treasury Officers, have been appointed Deputy Commissioners under the Stamp Regulation in respect of the powers conferred under certain sections. The rules regarding the control, manufacture, etc., of stamps have been amended so as to necessitate the maintenance of only one year's supply of stamps in the Central Depot, and the Deputy Commissioners have been authorised to fix the places and hours of sale of stamps by Stamp Vendors.

Income-Tax.

30. As announced in my Address last year, the office of the Income-Tax Commissioner was combined with that of the Excise Commissioner with effect from the 23rd December 1920, on which date the appointment of the Special Officer deputed to attend to the preliminary work connected with the Regulation came to an end. The total demand under Income-tax for the year was Rs. 9,51,791 of which a sum of Rs. 6,66,284 or about 70 per cent was collected by the end of the year. The total number of notices issued in C and D Forms was 10,334. Returns of income were received from 7,371 persons out of whom the tax was levied on 3,595 persons only, the rest being treated as not assessable for the year 1920-21.

Protection.

Legislation.

31. The following measures were passed into law during the year:—

1. Regulation Further to Amend the Mysore Forest Regulation, 1900.
2. Regulation Further to Amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888.
3. Regulation Further to Amend the Mysore Village Courts Regulation, 1913.
4. Regulation Further to Amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.
5. Regulation to Amend the Negotiable Instruments Regulation, 1917.

Judicial.

32. The Special Magistrates' Courts established in the Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur Districts continued to do good work. The system of trial by jury in Sessions cases, introduced tentatively into the districts of Bangalore and Mysore, has been ordered to be continued until

further orders. Civil litigation decreased by 3·7 per cent during the year, the total number of cases instituted being 38,248 as against 39,718 in 1919-20. The number of offences dealt with by Criminal Courts also showed a decrease from 20,355 in 1919-20 to 19,836 in the year under report showing a decrease of 2·5 per cent.

Police.

33. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the 30th June 1921 was 912 officers and 5,326 men against 912 officers and 5,322 men in the previous year. The cost of the force inclusive of charges for equipment and clothing was Rs. 17,05,966-3-10 against Rs. 16,17,708-5-2 in 1919-20. The increase was due to the cost of the Frontier Police Patrol Establishments maintained for some months during the year and also to the grant of high price allowances.

The number of cognisable offences reported during the year was 7,625 against 8,543 in the preceding year. The percentage of convictions to cases decided was 75·42 against 73·58 in 1919-20. The total value of property alleged to have been lost during the year was Rs. 3,33,365-5-10 of which property valued at Rs. 1,45,204 was recovered representing 43·56 per cent of the property lost.

In pursuance of the Re-organization Scheme sanctioned in 1918, 20 Jemadars were replaced by Sub-Inspectors during the year. The entire staff of the Frontier Police Patrol Establishments consisting of 99 officers and 135 men has been abolished.

The Police Sub-Division at Sagar, which was sanctioned but kept in abeyance last year, was opened in December 1920. The status of the Principal of the Police Training School was reduced from that of a Superintendent to that of an Assistant Superintendent of Police. The office of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chikballapur, was temporarily transferred to Channapatna.

The other important measures sanctioned during the year related to the conferment of certain powers on the Assistant Police Superintendents, the framing of rules for the training of Probationary Inspectors and Probationary Sub-Inspectors in practical work, and retrenchments of the temporary police staff as well as of the railway police.

Prisons.

34. Certain proposals for improving the industries carried on in the Bangalore Central and the Mysore

Jails, were sanctioned. The number of prisoners confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the State at the commencement of the calendar year 1920 was 1,343. 12,034 prisoners were admitted and 11,959 discharged, leaving 1,418 in confinement at the end of the year 1920. The daily average number of prisoners was 1,372·94 as against 1,336·71 in the previous year. The gross expenditure incurred in the department for the year was Rs. 1,81,604-6-2 against Rs. 1,56,979-2-1 in the previous year, giving an average of Rs. 132-1-4 per head as against Rs. 117-6-11 per head during 1919. The health of the prisoners in jails and lock-ups continued to be good throughout the year, the total number of deaths being only 15 as against 17 in the previous year.

Medical.

35. The number of medical institutions in the State at the end of the year was 190 as against 187 in 1919-20. The total number of patients treated in all the medical institutions was 2,351,681 of which 26,596 were indoor patients and 2,325,085 outdoor patients. The toxicological work done by the Chemical Examiner related to 155 cases and 453 articles.

The Female Dispensaries at Davangere and Kallurkatte sanctioned in the previous year were opened during this year. The Female Dispensary at Sagar was converted into a small Maternity and a Local Fund Dispensary opened at Bettadapura. The opening of a Female Dispensary at Chintamani in the Kolar District and a Local Fund Dispensary at Arakere in the Mysore District was sanctioned. A separate cadre was formed for Lady Doctors and the pay and prospects of Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeons and of Midwives were improved. The establishments of the Epidemic Diseases Hospitals at Bangalore and Mysore were revised.

Sanitary.

36. In accordance with the practice prevailing in the Madras Presidency, the cost of vaccine lymph supplied to District Boards and Municipalities was ordered to be borne by the respective local bodies. The grant for Malnad Improvement was reduced to Rs. 50,000. In view of financial stringency the work of the Malnad Improvement Committees was transferred temporarily to the Medical and Sanitary Departments as well as the Local Bodies of the district concerned.

The number of recorded births and deaths during the year was 95,935 and 87,133 respectively, giving a ratio

of 16·81 and 15·27 per mille, respectively, of the population as against 15·38 and 15·90 per mille in the previous year.

Public health during the year was satisfactory. and Small-pox were relatively less prevalent but Cholera the mortality from Plague was slightly higher than in 1919-20. Mild outbreaks of Influenza were reported from parts of Mysore, Kolar and Shimoga Districts. The total number of vaccinations performed was 121,137 against 141,189 in the preceding year. Of these, 98,853 cases, representing 80·10 per cent were reported as successful.

Military.

37. The actual combatant strength of the several units as it stood on the 30th June 1921 was as follows :—

Imperial Service Lancers	511
Mysore Horse	394
Total Cavalry ..	905
Imperial Service Transport Corps	440
Infantry (First Battalion)	598
Do (Second Battalion)	552
Do (Third Battalion)	592
Total ..	1,742

The military expenditure during the year was Rs. 25 lakhs.

A detachment of the Imperial Service Lancers (dismounted) was detailed for remount training duty at Aurangabad and the surplus bullocks of the Imperial Service Transport Corps were depastured in the Bukkapatna State Forest and arrangements were also made for the supply of grass from there to the Imperial Service Lancers at Bangalore.

The Imperial Service Units were reduced to their pre-war strength and the temporary increases of pay sanctioned to the Mysore Horse and Infantry were discontinued. A scheme for holding local classes for training officers and men of the Imperial Service Units in the latest methods of military training was sanctioned.

Kunigal Stud Farm.

38. The stock was maintained in a fair state of health although a few old mares lost condition owing to the dry nature of the fodder available and the hot season experienced last year. The sale of horses during the year was not quite so successful financially as in the previous year, the Calcutta market being overstocked with English thoroughbreds. The total number of horses sold during the year

was 19 realising Rs. 22,800. Two stallions, "Old Drury" and "All Silk" were purchased. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 37,679-7-5 and the expenditure to Rs. 1.20,757-11-11. The rise in expenditure was due to the inclusion of the price paid for the stallion "Old Drury" in the accounts of the year, the increase in the price of gram and fodder and the payment of arrear bills.

39. An extent of 800 acres of Amrut Mahal Kaval lands situated about six miles from the Farm has been set apart for the formation of a grass farm as well as the growth of gram for use at the Stud Farm.

Amrut Mahal Department.

40. There were 8,729 head of cattle at the commencement of the year. 1,480 calves were born and 796 cattle died during this period. 284 animals were sold realising Rs. 41,322-8-0. The stock at the end of the year was 9,129. The condition of the cattle was generally good except for Anthrax, Black-quarter and Rinderpest which broke out among certain herds. Considerable difficulty was experienced in providing suitable pasturage to the herds in consequence of the adverse seasonal conditions last year.

41. The milch cattle and the flock of sheep under the control of the Department were transferred to the supervision of the Live-stock Expert in the Agricultural Department.

42. An extent of 23,217 acres 9 guntas was relinquished to the Revenue Department during the year out of a total of 127,000 acres of kaval land ordered to be surrendered. The income of the Department for the year was Rs. 60,580 and the expenditure was Rs. 42,447-10-3.

Progress, Moral and Material.

Education.

43. There were 10,505 public and private institutions in the State during the year against 11,209 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 704 in the number of institutions. The total number of pupils under instruction also fell from 339,969 to 320,680. On an average there was one institution for 2·8 square miles of total area and for 543 persons of the total population. One out of 2·7 of the

total school-going population in the State was under instruction. The fall in the number of schools and pupils is due to the closing of a large number of languishing day and night schools owing to the failure of villagers to pay their portion of contribution towards the salaries of teachers.

Secondary Education.

44. Additional sections of the Fourth Form have been opened in the English High Schools at Hassan; Chitaldrug, Kolar and Davangere, to provide for the increasing number of applicants for admission. After an audit of the work of teachers, periods of tuition of the duration of 50 minutes each have been ordered to be adopted in all High Schools. All the District headquarters have now been made centres for the S.S.L.C. Examination which was hitherto held only in Bangalore and Mysore. During the last S.S.L.C. Examination, 777 candidates were held eligible for the College courses out of 1,780 who appeared for the examination. The Kannada High Schools at Davangere and Dodballapur and Tirthahalli and the Upper Secondary Classes attached to the District Normal School, Bangalore, were abolished. The Taluk Kannada Schools at Mandya and the Basavangudi Extension, Bangalore, and the Village Elementary Schools in three places were converted into Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Special Instruction.

45. A Mahommedan Bachelor of Science was appointed for the charge of the Mahommedan section of the Training College and for the improvement of the teaching of Science to Mahommedan teachers selected for training in the College.

Technical Instruction.

46. The Home Industries Classes in the State as well as the Special Industrial Classes attached to the Vani Vilas Institute were closed. The Institutes were working at a loss and suitable experts to train home workers could not be obtained. In order to avoid loss to Government incurred with no reciprocal advantage to the public, the institutes were closed.

Mahommedan Education.

47. The Inspectorate for Urdu Schools was improved by the appointment of an additional District Inspector of Mahommedan Education in the Malnad Districts. The Taluk Hindustani Middle Schools at Sira and Tarikere have been converted into Anglo-Hindustani Schools.

Backward and Depressed Classes Education.

Facilities have been created for pupils of these classes to take up higher as well as technical education by the award of liberal scholarships and special grants have been offered for the construction of hostels for their use. The education of the depressed classes continued to receive special attention of Government. The allotment for scholarships for the study of English was increased and the rates of scholarships also revised. The Panchama Boarding Schools at Tumkur and Chikmagalur have been recently enlarged so as to admit a larger number of pupils. The students of these communities have been exempted from payment of admission as well as school fees and also application fees for the Lower Secondary and S.S.L.C. Examinations for a period of three years. A separate grant of Rs. 50,000 has been sanctioned for the promotion of the education of the depressed classes.

Education of Women.

The Maharani's High School was re-organized and a re-distribution of work was effected resulting in the reduction of the number of teachers effecting a saving of Rs. 10,000 a year. The Kannada High School classes attached to the Empress Girls' School, Tumkur, and the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, were closed. 274 girls passed in the last Lower Secondary Examination—60 in English and 214 in Kannada—and 18 passed in the S.S.L.C. Examination.

Provident Fund.

The institution of a State Aided Provident Fund was sanctioned for the benefit of the teachers of aided schools.

University.

48. The University Council was re-constituted in July 1920 and the Senate was given the privilege of returning a member to the Council. The total number on the rolls of all the colleges affiliated to the University was 1,005 as against 832 in the previous year.

There were 257 boarders in the Boys' Hostels and 9 in the Women's Hostel.

The B.E. Degree Examination was held for the first time during the year and out of 34 students who sat for the examination, 29 were declared to have been passed. The results of all examinations excepting the Entrance were satisfactory. In the Entrance Examination, only 282 candidates were declared to have passed out of a total number of 911 that sat for it.

The Publication Bureau received 22 books and sanctioned suitable grants for original works.

6 fresh endowments amounting in value to Rs. 12,000 were accepted during the year. There were in all 30 endowments of a total value of Rs. 1,57,861 at the end of the year under report.

The Committee of Management of the Oriental Library was re-constituted and rules were framed for the working of the library and the loan of books and manuscripts.

Industries and Commerce.

49. Loan and Hire Purchase applications amounting to Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 40,000 respectively, were sanctioned during the year. A sum of Rs. 82,641-9-9 was recovered towards principal and interest on account of arrears due, leaving a balance of Rs. 89,648-2-6 at the end of the year. The takavi loan rules were made more elastic permitting an extension of time for repayment but the rate of interest was raised to 7 per cent in view of the present financial condition. Fifteen installations of machinery were erected by the Department during the year bringing up the total number of installations completed to 218. Amongst the more important installations may be mentioned a Cotton Gin at Chitaldrug, a Tile Factory at Kolar, and Rice Mills at Sagar and Challakere. The total value of work turned out in the Central Industrial Workshop amounted to Rs. 1,13,441-6-6, yielding a gross profit of Rs. 27,763-2-8. The Shimoga District Workshop was completely equipped during the year and yielded a total revenue of Rs. 5,436-2-8. The output in the Soap Factory was valued at Rs. 1,01,796-2-0, the proportion of toilet and washing soaps being equal in value. Government have recently decided to transfer this factory to private enterprise, as the commercial possibilities of the manufacture of soap in Mysore have been fully demonstrated. The output of the Government Metal Factory was valued at Rs. 1,08,927, much the same as in last year. The bulk of it consisted of hollow pressed ware though some progress was made in other directions also. The factory has been transferred to a private syndicate with effect from the 1st August 1921.

50. The output in the Government Art Workshop is valued at Rs. 73,507 against Rs. 34,000 last year. The goods of the furniture section have been much appreciated and the prospects are encouraging. The production in the Government Weaving Factory was valued at Rs. 1,01,151-10-9 and the sales in the departmental sale room amounted to

Rs. 1,37,703-3-3. During the year, Rs. 22,637-15-11 worth of looms and loom-parts were sold to the public. The Tile Factory at Tirthahalli turned out nearly 2½ lakhs of tiles and sold goods to the value of Rs. 16,128-1-9. The Arts and Crafts Depot sold goods to the value of Rs. 41,976, the stock of goods on hand at the end of the year being valued at Rs. 67,500 of which goods stocked in the depot for commission sale were valued at Rs. 50,930. The Department continues to manage the Aryan Hosiery Factory the sales in which amounted to Rs. 23,250-8-9.

51. The Commercial Section has published a review of the Rail-borne Trade of the State for 1919-20 and have collected statistics for a review of the Road-borne Trade for 1918-19 for publication. The section also assisted in the establishment of a Piece-Goods Merchants Association in Bangalore.

Joint-Stock Companies.

52. 16 companies—13 public and 3 private—limited by shares were registered during the year. There were 111 companies in the State of which 95 were companies limited by shares and 16 limited by guarantee. The total paid up capital of the companies limited by shares rose from Rs. 66,43,002 in the previous year to Rs. 1,03,18,528 during the year under report. Ten foreign companies incorporated outside the State were registered in the office of the Registrar under Section 277 of the Companies Regulation. Ten persons were granted Auditors' Certificates by Government, the total number of persons holding certificates at the end of the year being 25.

Sandalwood Oil Factories.

53. Both the factories worked as usual, night and day, during the year, except when they were closed for short periods for washing down and general cleaning. 1,435 tons of sandalwood were purchased from the Forest Department and 52 tons in the auctions outside the State. Owing to the slump in the market the sales declined considerably, the total sales being only a third of that effected in the previous year. The price of oil was reduced from 50 to 30 shillings per pound in the course of the year. The factory at Mysore was shut down temporarily from July 1921 to reduce output until the large stocks on hand are cleared.

Bhadravati Iron Works.

54. It has been decided to obtain the iron ore during the first few years of working from the Chattanhalli Mines in the Shimoga District and arrangements have in

consequence been entered into with the Workington Iron and Steel Company to convey the ore on their lines to Shimoga from which it can be taken on to Bhadravati by the ordinary metre gauge line. About 10,000 tons of ore have been extracted and stacked at the mine and a thousand tons sent to Shimoga in July last. Construction work on the ropeway from the Kemmangundi Mines has in consequence been delayed with a view to avoid unnecessary increase in capital expenditure. As at present arranged the erection of the ropeway will not be completed before 1923.

Satisfactory deposits of dolomite to provide the flux required for smelting have been located on the Shankargudda Range in proximity to the Workington tram line in the Shimoga District. Arrangements have been made to ensure the supply of flux soon after the operations begin. As it is necessary for the ore and the flux to be broken into about the size of road metal and as about 50,000 tons of this material will be required per annum, it has been decided to provide two ore crushing and screening plants—one to be installed at Kemmangundi and the other at Bhadravati. A suitable plant will be erected at Bhadravati early next year.

Two lines aggregating 45 miles in length—Agasanhadlu-Bhadravati and Bhadravati-Beeranhalli—have been nearly completed and will be ready for the carriage of goods early next year. The total expenditure up to the end of the year on the two lines amounted to Rs. 11,39,200. Improvements to Bhadravati Station to handle the Iron Works traffic are in progress. The construction of about 57 miles of additional tramways has been sanctioned but this work will not be taken up until some years after the manufacturing operations begin.

12 bungalows.
40 cottages.
78 cooly blocks.

The construction of the buildings noted in the margin has been ordered for the use of the Company's officers and works of the value of Rs. 1,68,733-0-9 have been completed. The quarters required for the use of the Forest and Railway officers working in connection with the Iron Works are expected to cost about a lakh and fifty-thousand rupees, and the drainage and water supply schemes, another sum of two lakhs, the total cost of the construction of the new town being estimated to be about 12 lakhs.

Agricultural Department.

55. The analyses of fodder grasses and a large amount of work on the Spike Disease of Sandalwood were carried

out in the Chemical Section of the Department in addition to usual work. The spraying of areca trees for the prevention of *Koleroga* was vigorously taken up by the Mycological Section and it is estimated that an extent of about 700 acres of areca gardens have been sprayed during the present season. 200 sprayers were received from England of which 100 have already been sold. The Pest Regulation was brought into effect for *Kamblihula* work in one hobli each of Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts and operations have been carried on in 12 villages in this area. In connection with the ragi breeding work in the Botanical Section, a number of pure strains have been isolated and distributed for experimental work. Experiments have been carried out in 40 different localities of the suitability of H.M. 544 sugar-cane. It is estimated that this variety is likely to suit at least 50 per cent of our sugar-cane area and will yield an increased return of at least 100 rupees an acre.

56. The work on the Experimental Farms at Hebbal, Babbur and Marthur was carried on as usual and the Nagenahalli Farm to which a regular supply of water has been arranged to be provided this year has been planted up with cane. About 3,000 demonstrations of improved implements have been held in various parts of the State by the officers of this department. The campaign of extending the area under H. 22 ragi, which is estimated to yield an increase of 1½ pallas over the local variety, was pushed on, a total quantity of 39,728 seers having been sold. As the crop has done exceedingly well, it is likely that this variety will completely supplant the local ragi in the villages which have so far tried it. The area under this crop last year was 6,000 acres. About 2,500 acres have been planted with Red Mauritius sugar-cane owing to the efforts of the officers of this department, and the practice of planting canes in three-feet rows instead of one-foot rows is becoming more general. Early maturing varieties of groundnut have been introduced and nearly 2,500 acres are under it in the Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts.

57. The course in the Hebbal Agricultural School was extended to three years and the qualification for admission raised so as to admit only students of the S. S. L. C. Examination standards. The number of students in the school in April last—the end of the school year—was 24. There were 14 students on the rolls of the Chickanahalli Vernacular Agricultural School. The scholarships tenable by the pupils of this school have been raised to Rs. 10 in view of the increase in the cost of living.

58. A good deal of preliminary work was undertaken in the Livestock Section and a beginning has been made towards the adoption of a definite policy for work in the future. By the gracious consent of His Highness, the control over the new Palace Dairy at Rayankere was entrusted to this department in November last and a pair of Holstein Bulls of good milking strains have been ordered for serving the herd in this dairy. With a view to improve the breed of draught cattle in the State it has been decided to increase the sphere of usefulness of the few good bulls available in the department by taking them over various villages at stated intervals instead of keeping them stationary at particular centres. The existing Sheep Farm at Gottigere having been found unsuitable, new lands have been obtained at Yellachahalli in the Mysore Taluk and the necessary work prior to removal of the flock is under way.

59. With a view to supplement the work of Government Experimental Farms, the Department have taken the initiative in organizing an Agricultural and Experimental Union—a non-official organization—in aid of which a small subsidy has been sanctioned by Government. The Union publishes a high-class Agricultural Journal and the members are at present carrying on about a hundred different experiments in co-operation with the Department. The work of this Union, if pushed on with energy, is expected to result in great practical benefit to the State.

60. As a result of the demonstration and experimental work carried on by the Department during the past four or five years in the distribution of improved ragi seed and new varieties of sugar-cane, the popularization of manures and the introduction of improved implements, it is estimated that the increase in agricultural production during the year was at least about 10 lakhs of rupees.

Civil Veterinary Department.

61. The control of the Civil Veterinary Department was transferred to the Director of Agriculture and the Civil Veterinary work in the State was distributed between two divisions with a Divisional Inspector in charge of each of them. Six new Assistant Veterinary Inspectors were appointed during the year. The number of fresh cases admitted into the hospitals and dispensaries was 34,526 as compared with 28,657 during the previous year. Owing to the systematic touring of the Veterinary officers much progress was made in the inoculation of cattle against Rinderpest, Black-quarter, Anthrax and Hæmorrhage. The staff of

the department attended 73 cattle fairs as compared with 29 in the previous year and held 61 castration demonstrations besides 19 such demonstrations held at the various Taluk Conferences. As the three breeding bulls in the department were old, they were sold and a dozen good breeding bulls and a buffalo have been purchased and distributed among the various hospitals and dispensaries.

Sericulture.

62. The Department of Sericulture was re-organised at an extra cost of Rs. 11,512 per annum and placed under the administrative control of the Director of Agriculture.

The services of the Silk Expert have been extended for a further period of three years and a Lady Expert from Japan was employed for the introduction of foot-reeling as a home industry. The Silk Expert has been placed in charge of the Central School at Mysore besides having the control of all research and experimental work in the State. The Taluk Sericultural Schools at Channapatna, Kunigal and Kolar were well attended and the Twisting Classes at Channapatna and Sidlaghatta continued to do good work.

The Government grainages supplied about 2½ lakhs of layings of disease-free eggs and as the demand for them is much larger than the supply, a scheme for the establishment of private grainages under departmental control has recently been sanctioned. Rearing demonstrations have been held at important jatras. With a view to improve the reeling of Mysore silk a filature of 10 basins has been ordered from France and will be set up at the exhibition buildings at Mysore during the current year.

Economic Conference.

63. The Economic Development Board met three times during the year. Among the questions that were considered by the Board was the scheme for the uplift of the depressed classes. The Board of Education devoted its attention to the improvement of schemes in operation. The Physical Culture Institute has been placed on a grant-in-aid basis from the 1st of July and its control transferred to the Education Department. The Board of Agriculture considered a number of important questions connected with food production and the growth of commercial crops. The more important subjects considered by the Industries and Commerce Board were the development of large industries in the State, the revision of the Industrial and Takavi Loan Rules and an examination of the conditions of factory labour.

64. The English edition of the *Mysore Economic Journal* has been transferred to private agency with effect from the 1st March 1921.

65. The twelfth Birthday Session of the Mysore Economic Conference was held for three days in Mysore in June last and 24 important subjects were discussed.

Co-operative Societies.

66. During the year, Government appointed a Committee of ten members (official and non-official) with the Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas Mehta, C.I.E., as Chairman to examine the progress of Co-operation in the State and to suggest lines of further development. The Committee toured in all the districts and completed their investigations in June 1921. Their report is awaited.

113 new societies were registered during the year bringing the total number of societies at work in the State to 1,500 at the end of the year. The membership of these societies increased from 92,679 to 96,000 and their working capital from Rs. 78 to 80 lakhs. The total transactions of the societies increased from Rs. 326 to Rs. 335 lakhs and the total Reserve Fund from Rs. 5,79,435 to Rs. 6,40,000. The work relating to suits is on the increase. There were 1,290 suits pending at the beginning of the year and 2,078 fresh suits were filed during the year. The total number of suits disposed of was 1,605 leaving a balance of 1,763. Several of the Co-operative Societies invested their Reserve and Surplus Funds in the 6½ per cent Loan of 1920-40 the total amount thus invested being 5 lakhs of rupees.

Special attention was paid during the year to the development of non-credit forms of co-operation. About 60 existing credit societies and an equal number of newly formed societies took up the supply of ragi seed recommended by the Agricultural Department. About 30,000 seers of this seed were distributed by the Co-operative societies to their members. About 120 fly-shuttle looms were supplied to six Weavers' Societies and arrangements were made for the demonstration of silk winding and warping machines in 16 societies.

The Departmenta Conference was held in October 1920 at Mysore and a Special Conference of the Co-operative Societies in the Malnad was held in Chikmagalur in May 1921.

A scheme for forming about half a dozen cattle insurance societies was sanctioned and the possibility of forming societies for areca growers has been examined.

Revised draft rules under the Mysore Co-operative Regulation were approved and published.

Technical Departments.

Public Works Department.

67. The total expenditure on Public Works from all sources, including local funds and contributions, amounted to Rs. 52½ lakhs. The construction of the Low Level Canals from the Krishnarajasagara Dam and allied channel works was pushed on and practically completed during the year. Among the other important works in progress were the construction of (1) an anicut at Gopala near Bhadravati and (2) another at Halasur in Heggaddevankote Taluk, (3) a new tank at Hairige in the Hunsur Taluk, (4) a High Level Canal to the Sowlanga new tank in the Shimoga District, (5) the improvement of the Lakshmanapur Anicut in the Mysore District, as well as (6) the Krishnarajakatte and (7) Sriramadevaru south channel in the Hassan District, (8) the diversion of the floods of the Krishnambudi tank in the Chitaldrug District, (9) the restoration of the Bolappanahalli tank in the Bangalore District, (10) the Deepambudi and (11) Gottigere tanks in the Tumkur District, and (12) the improvement of the Bellur, (13) Dadaga, (14) Manchipatna, (15) Melur and (16) Tagadur tanks in the Mysore District.

Among the civil buildings in progress may be mentioned (1) the additions to the New Palace, and the New Mansion, (2) the improvements to the Fort gates, the Government House, the Body Guard Lines, the Jail buildings and the Jumma Masjid in Mysore City; (3) the erection of the New Public Offices, (4) the construction of an additional block to the District Office as well as improvements to the old block, and (5) the construction of an out-patient dispensary in the Victoria Hospital in Bangalore City. The construction of the University and the Collegiate High School buildings both at Mysore and Bangalore was pushed on. Improvement of the Dariya-dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam, the construction of the new High School at Hassan and the Operation Theatre for the Civil Hospital at Chikmagalur were the other works on hand in the other parts of the State.

Among the road works in progress may be mentioned the following:—

(1) The construction of a direct road from Mysore,

to Krishnarajasagara in the Mysore District, (2) the extension of the Talaguppe-Aralugode Road at the Ghat Head, (3) the widening of the bridle path from Kogaru to the frontier, (4) the improvements to the Sagar-Siralkoppa Road in the Shimoga District, (5) improvements to the Lingadahalli-Kemmangundi Road in connection with the Iron Scheme, (6) the widening of Balehonnur-Magundi Road in Kadur District, (7) the opening of a new road from Srinivaspur to Punganur in Kolar District, and the construction of (8) a new road from Amrutur to Huliyurdurga in Tumkur District, and (9) a road from Hole-Narsipur to Channaraypatna in the Hassan District. The construction of bridges along the Tirthahalli-Hulikal Road in Shimoga District was also in hand.

Among the works of a miscellaneous nature may be mentioned the construction of drains in the Bangalore City Extensions and the Shimoga Town, improvements in the water supply installations at Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Chintamani, and the electrification of the pumping plants at Soldevanhalli and Bethmangala.

The military buildings under construction during the year were lines for the Mysore Horse and the Barr Regiment at Mysore and huts for the Barr detachments at Kolar and Tumkur. A drainage scheme for Imperial Service Lancers, Bangalore, was also in hand.

Temporary schedules of rates for the several items of work were sanctioned pending final revision.

On the retirement of the Chief Engineer, Cauvery Valley Irrigation, the administrative charge of the Krishnarajasagara and allied works was entrusted to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.

Electrical Department.

68. The principal capital works that were carried out by the Electrical Department during the year were as follow :—

(1) The Sixth Installation at Sivasamudram, (2) the installation of two new motor generator exciter sets at the Generating Station, (3) the completion of the power line from the Kolar Gold Field Transformer House to the Bethmangala Pumping Station, (4) the completion of the new Receiving Station at Bangalore City, and (5) the extensions to the interior power and lighting in Mysore and Bangalore Cities.

On the completion of the Sixth Installation, the capacity of the Generating Station will increase from 22,650 H.P. to 27,000 H.P. net.

The work of electrifying Bethmangala Pumping Station has progressed satisfactorily and the first unit will be put into operation this month. Demands for interior power and lighting installations continued to grow steadily. A comparative statement showing the number of power and lighting installations during the past three years is given below :—

	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Bangalore City and C. and M. Station ..	3,367	3,994	4,557
Mysore City	791	1,042	1,189
K.G.F.	1	18	70
Total ..	4,159	5,054	5,816

The capital outlay on the electrical works incurred to end of 1920-21 amounted to Rs. 1,42,25,100. The gross earnings of the department during the year were Rs. 24,49,200 as against Rs. 23,52,316 in the previous year. The total working expenses including interest at 4 per cent (Rs. 3,71,000) and the amount transferred to the Krishnarajasagara (Rs. 3,56,000) amounted to Rs. 19,24,000 and the net profit on the working of the department during the year works out to Rs. 5,25,200, representing an interest of 3·36 per cent on capital outlay as against 7·99 per cent in 1919-20. The fall in the percentage of net profits is due to the reduction in the rupee yield of the sterling revenue in consequence of the adoption of the exchange rate of 2 shillings the rupee.

On account of the increased cost of generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, the rates for the supply of power were increased with effect from 1st July 1921.

Railways.

69. The following departmental changes were introduced in the interests of increased efficiency :—

(1) The separation of the Railway Secretariat from the Agency.

(2) The amalgamation of the post of Traffic Manager with that of the Agent.

(3) The combination of the Loco. and Carriage Departments.

70. The total mileage now worked by the State is 402. In order to meet the requirements of the public and obtain the maximum efficiency from the limited amount of rolling stock at our disposal, the slow day-passenger trains between Bangalore and Mysore have been quickened

approximately to the speed of the mail trains. Through mail trains at an accelerated speed have been introduced on the Mysore-Arsikere Railway and the mixed train that ran between Mysore and Hole-Narsipur has been extended so as to run between Mysore and Arsikere. To avoid inconveniences owing to the trains missing connections at Mysore, an improved service has been introduced from the 1st September 1921, a through train being run in each direction between Bangalore and Arsikere with a halt of about half-an-hour at Mysore. For the convenience of the residents of Chikballapur and the intermediate stations, a train has been introduced leaving Chikballapur in the morning and returning from Bangalore in the evening.

The gross earnings, working expenses, and net earnings of the State Lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway during the year were Rs. 37,60,000, Rs. 25,36,000 and Rs. 12,24,000 respectively. The percentage of return to capital outlay works out to 6·46. After deducting the guaranteed interest from the net earnings, the actual realization from the lines amounted to Rs. 4,94,998 giving a net return of 2·66 per cent on capital expenditure. The results of working the Open Lines of railways and tramways by the State are noted below :—

	Railways. Rs.	Tramways. Rs.
Capital outlay	2,37,28,690	6,59,369
Gross earnings	27,56,187	37,897
Working expenses ..	21,08,183	29,992
Net earnings	6,48,004	7,905
Percentage of net earnings to capital outlay ..	2·73	1·20

71. The construction and surveys of the following lines continued to be in progress :—

CONSTRUCTION.

(1)	Bhadravati-Beeranahalli Tramway ..	22·8 miles.
(2)	Bhadravati-Agasanahadlu Tramway ..	24·5 miles.

SURVEYS.

(1)	Narasimharajapura-Chikka Agrahar ..	12 miles.
(2)	Bhadravati-Joldhal	20 ,,
(3)	Banasandra-Oblapur	10 ,,
(4)	Nellagadu-Burz	5 ,,
(5)	Umblebyle-Chornedehalli	4½ ,,
(6)	Gangur-Hadikere	3 ,,
(7)	Kemmangundi Ropeway Extension ..	1¾ ,,
(8)	Hebbe-Sheregola	2 ,,
(9)	Umblebyle-Umblebyle Forest ..	1 mile.
(10)	Nanjangud-Kakankote	Between miles 17 and 36 of the original survey.

Geology.

72. The total number of mining leases and licenses current during the year was 103, comprising 37 mining leases, 52 prospecting licenses and 14 exploring licenses, as against 93 comprising 29 mining leases, 42 prospecting licenses, 21 exploring licenses, and one Corundum license current in 1919-20. The total area held under mining leases and prospecting licenses during the year was 58,957 acres and the rents received thereon amounted to Rs. 17,991-6-11. Two mining leases and seven prospecting licenses were current for Manganese during the year. 16,768 tons of ore were extracted and 22,797 tons exported from the State. The royalty payable to Government is Rs. 14,088-2-2 as against Rs. 6,605-15-9 in the previous year. Seven mining leases and three prospecting licenses were current for Chrome. 7,865 tons of ore were collected and 6,798½ tons were exported from the State. The royalty payable to Government is Rs. 5,099-0-0 as against Rs. 1,486-14-0 in 1919-20. Four mining leases and three prospecting licenses were current for Magnesite. 4,594 tons of ore were collected and 3,190 tons exported outside the State. The royalty payable is Rs. 1,997 as against Rs. 1,023-4-0 in the previous year. One mining lease and five prospecting licenses were current for Asbestos. 1,504 tons were collected and 994 tons sold during the year. The royalty payable to Government is Rs. 804 as against Rs. 7-15-2 in the previous year. Three mining leases and 9 prospecting licenses were current for Kaolin. 10,651 tons of crude clay were collected and 2,840 tons removed during the year. The royalty payable to Government is Rs. 1,777 as against Rs. 1,309 in the previous year.

The areas round about Hole-Narsipur, and between Hassan and Halebid, and portions of Arsikere and Kadur Taluks were surveyed during the year. Revision Survey work of the Hassan-Manjarabad ghat section was also carried out. 154 assays and analyses of ores and minerals were carried out during the year against 111 in the previous year.

Experiments in burning limestone mined at Oblapura were carried out in Bangalore. The burnt lime was slaked and screened and the powder was supplied to contractors for experiments in surki and chunam mortar.

In view of the general increase in prices, the rates of royalty on certain ores mined in the State were revised and increased.

Mines and Explosives.

73. As in the previous year there were five gold mines at work on the Kolar Gold Field. The total output of bar gold during the year was 442,112 ounces of an approximate value of Rs. 2,96,70,709 as compared with 488,056 ounces of the value of Rs. 2,54,85,882 in the previous year. Notwithstanding a decrease of nearly 46,000 ounces in the amount of bar gold produced, the value of the total output shows an increase of Rs. 42 lakhs owing to the rise in the rupee price of gold. The royalty payable for the year was approximately Rs. 14,83,535 against Rs. 13,82,159 paid in 1919-20. The number of persons employed in the mining industry during the calendar year 1920 was 25,878 against 26,151 in the previous year. Of these, 23,925 were engaged in gold mining against 24,409 in 1919. The total number of accidents in the mines was 264 against 201 in the previous year. Of these 63 were fatal resulting in the death of 85 persons giving a mortality rate of 3·28 per thousand persons employed. Three persons were prosecuted for breach of the Mysore Mines Regulation and the rules thereunder and 23 persons departmentally dealt with for less serious offences. 276 licenses were issued under the Explosives Rules during the year 1920 against 249 during 1919. The premises in which explosives were stored were inspected as usual. There were 20 accidents in the handling of explosives of which 13 occurred on the Kolar Gold Field, most of them being due to carelessness of the persons concerned.

Minor Departments.

Muzrai.

74. During the year under report, estimates amounting to Rs. 79,663 were sanctioned on account of the construction and repairs of temples, a sum of Rs. 10,000 being provided as a State grant and the balance from the funds at the credit of the temples.

The succession of Sriman Asuri Anandalwar to the Peeta of Sri Yatiraja Matha at Melkote under the titular name of Sri Yadugiri Yatiraja Sampathkumara Ramanuja Jiyar and the nomination of Sriman Srikantiah of Yeliyur to the headship of Sri Balakrishnananda Mutt at Talakad in T.-Narsipur Taluk were recognised by Government.

Nine deposits aggregating Rs. 19,859 were accepted under the Charitable Endowment Rules during the year.

Scales of expenditure in the case of seven major institutions were revised and the levy of sevartha fees in the case of three institutions was authorized. A sum of Rs. 7,50,000 out of the surplus funds at the credit of the Muzrai institutions was invested in the 6¼ per cent loan of 1920-40.

Printing.

75. The outturn of work in the Central Press consisted of 36,892 pages composed against 72,181 pages composed in the previous year. The number of impressions printed and books bound was 18,745,385 and 1,218,296 against 25,345,395 and 1,014,202 respectively, in 1919-20. During the year, the system of payment on piece-work was abolished and that of payment by hour account was introduced. The fall in the outturn of work was due to the piece-work staff having struck work for a period of nearly five months which entailed considerable responsibility on the management. A committee was appointed during the year to consider and report on the better administration of the Government Press and orders on their recommendations have been passed.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,80,989-8-4 against Rs. 1,46,982-5-0 the increase being due mainly to the purchase of types on account of the Census, Archæology, University and Railway works. The outturn of work in the Branch Press at Mysore consisted of 5,604 pages composed, 3,427,300 impressions printed and 43,474 books bound against 4,214, 2,357,847 and 52,167 pages composed, impressions printed, and books bound, respectively, in the previous year.

The number of subscribers to the *Mysore Gazette* declined to 498 from 682 in the previous year, while the receipts rose to Rs. 7,231-10-3 from Rs. 6,401-11-7 the increase being chiefly under 'Advertisement Charges.' 235 books and periodicals were registered during the year against 272 in the previous year and copyright was secured in respect of 26 books realising Rs. 52.

Stationery.

76. Stationery articles were purchased entirely in India, the paper required having been obtained from the Calcutta Mills and the other articles from local and Madras firms. The stock at the commencement of the year was valued at Rs. 67,136-13-2 and the total purchases during the year amounted in value to Rs. 2,76,377-10-11. Supplies of stationery to various departments of about the value of

Rs. 2,96,778-14-5 were made, leaving a balance of stationery worth Rs. 46,735-9-8 at the end of the year. With a view to economise expenditure on stationery and keep it well within the budget allotment, revised rules were issued regulating the supply of stationery to Government offices.

Hill Stations.

77. The Nandi hill station continued to attract visitors both from within and without the State, their total number during the year being 851 against 826 in the previous year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 3,898-0-6 against Rs. 3,084-2-5 in the year previous. The total expenditure on the hill stations during the year was Rs. 20,288-3-6.

Museum.

78. The total number of visitors to the Museum was 374,616 as against 466,276 in the previous year. Seventy-three exhibits were added and the entire collection kept in good condition. The work of cataloguing the coins is making good progress.

Archæology.

79. As a result of the tours of the subordinate staff of the department, 35 new records were copied. Among the epigraphical discoveries of the year was a set of copper plates received from the T.-Narsipur Taluk which is of some historical value. It registers a grant in A.D. 963 by a king of the Ganga Dynasty to a scholar and gives much additional information in regard to the later kings of the dynasty and is perhaps the longest Ganga copper grant that has yet been discovered.

Seven plates illustrating temples of interest were added to the Architectural portfolio.

A revised and classified list of ancient monuments with instructions in regard to their preservation was issued during the year.

Meteorological Department.

80. The autographic instruments, installed in the Central Observatory, Bangalore, worked satisfactorily during the year. The hourly values of the Self-Registering Instruments were all reduced and tabulated as usual for publication. A report on Meteorology in Mysore for 1920 was published and the Rainfall Report for the same year was compiled. Pilot baloon observations in connection with the Upper Air research work continued during the year.

Local Self-Government.

Municipalities.

81. The Municipal Regulation of 1906 was amended by Regulation I of 1921 making suitable provision for the conduct of work relating to economic development by the Municipalities. Steps were taken by the Town and City Municipal Councils to levy the profession tax in lieu of mohatarfa shop tax. Four Municipal Councils in Chitaldrug District, one in the Tumkur District, and all the Municipal Councils in the Bangalore District invested their surpluses in the 6½ per cent State loan.

The income and expenditure of all the Municipal Councils during the year amounted to Rs. 26,90,325 and Rs. 27,44,253 respectively.

The temporary amalgamation of the Harihar Water Works with those of Davangere was ordered to be continued for another year. A scheme for the supply of drinking water to Molakalmuru town at a cost of Rs. 13,000 was sanctioned. The improvement of the water supply of Chikmagalur at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,53,000 was approved and the work was taken on hand during the year.

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

82. The President of the City Municipal Council continued as Chairman of the City Improvement Trust Board. The State grant to the Trust Board for the year was Rs. 3,12,064 and the actual expenditure incurred Rs. 3,78,648. A Committee was constituted to inspect the works already executed by the Board and suggest measures for the improvement of drainage in the City.

Bangalore City Improvement.

83. The principal works in progress during the year were the New General Market, the New Bamboo Bazaar, and the Visvesarapura Extension, the laying out of the shop sites on the Hoskote Road and improvements to the approaches to the Palace. The total expenditure on principal works during the year was Rs. 3,04,603. The construction of the Town Hall and the extension of the Kitchetti Chattram Road were ordered to be deferred and the formation of the Industrial Suburb on the Magadi Road was postponed in consequence of the heavy expenditure on water supply which it would involve.

Local Boards.

84. There were 8 District and 77 Taluk Boards and 856 Village Panchayets in the State working at the end of the year. The income and expenditure of Local Boards during the year amounted to Rs. 19,17,508 and Rs. 25,29,669 as against Rs. 18,52,037 and Rs. 12,68,762 in the previous year. A portion of the surplus funds at the credit of the District Boards was transferred to the credit of the Taluk Boards and Village Panchayets and the balance invested in the 6½ per cent State loan.

The work connected with the Malnad Improvement Committees was transferred to the District Boards. The bye-laws framed by the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board for the taxation of vehicles were approved by Government.

The expenditure under Drinking Water Wells Fund amounted to Rs. 1,41,347 as against Rs. 89,745 in the previous year.

The Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation was amended with a view to render it obligatory on the Local Boards todevote attention to economic development.

M. KANTARAJ URS,

Dewan of Mysore.